Nor Flood Nor Fire Will
Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times

Smite Until Our Foes Bend
On Their Knees

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PALESTINE ON VERGE OF GENERAL REVOLT BY JEW POPULATION

Terrorists Issue 'Mobilization Order' to Draft Militia Members for Active Service

Special

LISBON, March 27.—Palestine is on the verge of a general Jewish revolution, it is strongly believed in Ankara as Jewish terroristic actions have considerably augmented the unrest in the country, according to a Transocean correspondent from Ankara.

Moreover, it has become known that Jewish terrorists have issued a so-called "mobilization order" meaning that they have drafted all members of the Jewish militia for active service.

In addition to assaults of the Jewish terrorists against police stations in Jerusalem, Haifa, and Jaffa, the correspondent reported of an attempt on the life of the British chief of police of Telaviv Brown. He stated that six Jews started bomb outrages on Saturday which killed the chief of police and two of his assistants. When the police tried to make arrests, the Jewish terrorists again hurled three bombs, killing two policemen and injuring several others.

Meanwhile in northern Palestine, attacks by Jews on Arabian villages are reported. The impression increases that Palestine is on the verge of a general Jewish revolution and there is no doubt that the Arabs would oppose such terrorization by the Jews.

Death Sentence Imposed

Special

LISBON, March 27.—In view of the marked increase in the number of disturbances in Palestine, the British mandate Government for Palestine has imposed death sentence penalties as punishment for those carrying firearms and munitions as well as bombs, the use of firearms, throwing of bombs and instigations of explosions, it is reported from Jerusalem.

Those impairing and damaging supply, transportation and communication services will also receive the death sentence.

Unrest Spreading

Special

LISBON, March 27.—The general unrest in Palestine following the actions of the Jewish terrorists is spreading, it is reported from Ankara by a Transocean correspondent.

According to the report, the British High Commissioner has issued warrants of arrest against two of the best known Arab leaders; namely, Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, member of the formerly influential Arab High Committee, and his cousin, Rauhi Bey Abdul Uadi, Arab advisor to the High Commissioner.

In addition, three Jews, Mussa Cheftuk, Harold Man, and Henry Salt, who all played leading roles in the militant Jewish organizations, were arrested. They are accused of "resisting the administration and of having secretly plotted armed resistance."

The report added that the entire Palestine press was forbidden to comment on the arrests, while a state of emergency was proclaimed by the British authorities.

Meanwhile, a report from Cairo on Sunday confirmed the Beirut radio report made on Saturday that the Congress of the Arab Union which was scheduled to take place in April has been postponed. In this connection, the secretary of Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha informed journalists that the conference had been postponed indefinitely on the ground that the "Palestine problem appeared to be unclarified" and that it was consequently not certain whether the Arabs in Palestine are properly represented in the Congress.

Turns Down Request

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 27.—The Swedish Government has refused the United States Government's request that Swedish vessels be used to evacuate Jewish refugees from the Rumanian Black Sea ports to Palestine, it was learned on Saturday from reliable sources.

7 Persons Killed

Special

LISBON, March 24.—Seven persons have so far been killed in the various outrages committed by Jewish extremists in Palestine as of

(Continued on Page 2 Col 1)

3 Foe SBD Bombers Downed at Kavieng By Japanese Units

35

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 27.—Three enemy SBD bomber planes were shot down and another damaged on March 25 when a fleet of about 30 aircraft, consisting of Douglas dive-bombers and F4U's, attempted a morning raid on Kavieng, New Ireland Island. Welcoming the enemy raiders, the Japanese Units stationed there promptly downed three Douglas SBD's and damaged another with furious anti-aircraft gunfire. All the others were repulsed. Damage on the Japanese side was slight.

JAPAN, F.I.C. REACH ECONOMIC ACCORD

Agreement on Goods Indo-China Will Supply Nippon This Year Signed Monday

27

Domei

HANOI, March 27.—The Japan-French Indo-China agreement on the entire range of goods to be shipped to Japan by the latter this year was signed at 11 a.m. today (French Indo-China time) at the Government-General between the Japanese Ambassadorial Office and the Government-General.

The final agreement was reached some time ago between Consul-General Fujio Minoda and Chief of the Economic Bureau of the French Indo-China Government-General Jacques Martin, the negotiations, in accordance with the Japan-French Economic Agreement in Tokyo, having started at Saigon and Hanoi between the Japanese and French Indo-Chinese authorities immediately after the signing at Saigon on January 5 of the agreement concerning Indo-Chinese rice shipments to Japan.

Incidentally, in view of the fact that the corresponding agreement covering last year was signed on August 19, the negotiations for the present agreement took up five months' less time. This is notable as showing that the negotiations proceeded smoothly and as indicating the close cooperation between Japan and French Indo-China in the decisive phase of the war.

The joint statement of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office and the Government-General follows:

"The signature of the agreement concerning exchange of goods between French Indo-China and Japan in 1944 took place between the Government-General and the Japanese Ambassadorial Office on March 27. The agreement, as an instrument for the practice of Article 15 of the Japan-French Agreement in Tokyo of May 6, 1941, fixes the lists of Japanese products to be imported into French Indo-China this year and French Indo-China products to be exported to Japan in the same period."

Wang Felicitates Netaji

Special

NANKING, March 25.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China dispatched a message of felicitation to Subhas Chandra Bose for the great feat of the Indian National Army crossing over the Burma-India border into India.

REICH FORCES FIGHT SOVIET TANK UNITS IN FURIOUS BATTLE

Fighting in Proskurov-Tarnopol Sector of Fierceness Hitherto Unknown

Special

BERLIN, March 26.—Fighting of a fierceness hitherto unknown even on the Eastern Front is taking place at present in the Proskurov-Tarnopol area with the German forces battling against massed, motorized Soviet units, according to German correspondent Walter Plato. He said that through the gap forced between these two towns the Soviet command was hurling numerous motorized units, composed of light tanks and motorized infantry brigades, which were pressing in a southerly direction in order to shake the German positions in the Bug and Dniester area.

The correspondent said that in accordance with the elastic defense conducted by the German Supreme Command, the town of Proskurov was evacuated and the Soviet intention of encircling and annihilating the German troops in this area frustrated. He said that the immediate objective of the Soviet forces presumably was the Sereth River, which has particular strategic importance now as a supply line because the roads are now muddy.

Fighting in the middle part of the Bug was not as fierce as on the previous day after the impact of fighting had shifted toward the north, the correspondent said. He said that Soviet pressure westward still continued as shown in the evacuation of Balti, halfway between the Dniester and Pruth rivers. On the lower Bug, renewed Soviet attempts at crossing the river were frustrated by the Germans. In the north and central sectors only local fighting was going on except in the Vitebsk area where the third defensive battle was still raging. In that area too, however, Soviet pressure was reported decreased due to the heavy losses suffered by the Soviet forces.

The correspondent said that the lull in the fighting in the north and central sectors noticeable for some time was not solely due to the transfer of troops to other sectors, which, he said, was difficult if not altogether impossible on a large scale basis because of the weather conditions, but also due to the high losses in men and materials which the German defense inflicted on the attackers. He said that lack of opportunity for repairs and also the difficulty of bringing up new war materials, what with the destruction and general sogginess of the supply roads, were the main reasons for the lull in the former focal points.

Soviet Drives Stopped

Special

BERLIN, March 26.—In the area east of Mogilev, the concentration of a strong Soviet army group had been observed for several days, indicating the Soviet intention to launch a break-through attack on a large scale in the district between the Dnjepr and Chaussy, reports Colonel Ernst von Hammer, military correspondent of INTERINF.

The Soviet attack which began in this area yesterday thus did not come as a surprise to the German command. After a strong artillery preparation which grew to a verit-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

Fighting on South Italian Front Slackens; German Tanks Move Into Open in Town

Special

LISBON, March 26.—Reports from the Cassino front indicated that the pace of fighting slackened today and said that anti-Axis artillery was shelling both the north and south part of the town. German reports disclosed that the anti-Axis forces yesterday threw an attack against the Germans with strong shock-troops and artillery support but were repulsed with heavy losses. Yesterday, on the tenth day since the start of the anti-Axis assault on the town, the air forces of both sides were reported trying to spot each other's artillery positions.

Reports quoted the anti-Axis command as describing the battle officially as "somewhat less intense." Fighting in the ruined town, however, was evidently continuing with anti-Axis reports disclosing that German tanks yesterday moved into the open near the Hotel Continental, described as the "main German stronghold inside the town," and laid a smokescreen to conceal the German movements.

Meanwhile, a Reuter dispatch said that the British fifth army men holding the railway station were subjected to heavy shelling and mortar fire last night. Fighting on the slopes of Monte Cassino also continued with a unit of the fifth army isolated on a hill position, point 435. This group, the dispatch said, has been supplied from the air for the past six days. The dispatch said that early yesterday dawn, the British on the slopes unfurled a Red Cross flag and, while German fire slackened and died, carried their dead and wounded back to their isolated position.

Activity on the Nettuno beachhead front, in the meantime, was limited to artillery duels, with some local patrol thrusts and skirmishes also reported. Anti-Axis reports described German artillery action as "lively."

Chinese Leader Arrives Here To Undergo Spinal Operation

Makes Satisfactory Recovery After Being Operated Upon on March 4, Information Board Announces; Aoki Issues Statement

President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China came to Japan on March 3 to receive treatment of Japanese specialists as he is suffering from compressive spinal myelitis. He immediately entered the hospital and on the following day underwent an operation and is now making satisfactory progress toward recovery, according to an announcement made by the Board of Information at 2 p.m. Monday.

The announcement follows:

"His Excellency, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of the Republic of China, who has been under medical care for compressive spinal myelitis and desiring to receive treatment of Japanese specialists, came to Japan on March 3 and immediately entered the hospital where, on the following day, he underwent an operation. He is now making satisfactory progress toward recovery."

In this connection, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, issued the following statement on the same day:

"His Excellency, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of the Republic of China, had been making satisfactory recovery following an operation to remove from his back a bullet fired by an assassin in Nanking on December 19 last year, but since the latter part of January this year, due probably to his having immediately taken up his heavy duties without adequate recuperation, he began to feel abnormal symptoms in his lower limbs.

"Since then he was confined to his official residence and receiving medical treatment while attending state affairs. However, his condition not only having shown no change but having been found to be a case of compressive spinal myelitis, he expressed his desire to receive fundamental treatment in Japan by Japanese specialists. Accordingly he came to Japan by airplane on March 3 and underwent an operation on the following day, March 4.

"Throughout the operation which was performed under local anesthesia, he showed himself to be in high spirits. His progress following the operation has been satisfactory and with the devoted attendance of his personal aides he is now steadily recovering."

Acting Heads at Nanking

By Arrangement with the Asahi

NANKING, March 27.—Chen Kungpo, President of the Legislative Yuan, and Chou Fo-hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, will act in the place of President Wang Ching-wei in his absence to receive a surgical operation in Japan, it was announced by the National Government today.

Mr. Chen as a member of the Central Political Council and of the Supreme National Defense Council will act in lieu of President Wang at their meetings. Mr. Cheng will also act as Chairman of the National Government and on the standing committee of the MiMilitary Affairs Commission.

The affairs of the Executive Yuan will be handled by Mr. Chou as Vice-President of the Executive Yuan. He will also act as chairman of the National Economic Council as its vice-chairman.

INDEPENDENT STAND SHOWN BY MOSCOW

Recognition of Badoglio Regime Without Notice Embarrasses U.S. and Britain

Special

LISBON, March 26.—The Soviet Government's unexpected decision to open diplomatic relations with the Badoglio regime of Italy indicates the former's dissatisfaction with the achievements of the Mediterranean Commission and also its lack of faith in the so-called liberal Italian leaders was the comment made by the British journal, Observer, this week.

The Observer said that this action was directly in line with the completely realistic attitude of the Soviet Foreign Office and that it was taken after the Soviet Government carefully considered the report to Premier Josef Satlin of A. J. Vyshynsky, who returned to Moscow some weeks ago and expressed dissatisfaction with the work done by the commission and said that it had not played any effective part in battling economic and political problems. Mr. Vyshynsky said that too much indulgence was being shown to the political claims of the so-called liberal puppet Italians such as Croce and Count Sforza.

The journal said that Croce, in particular incurred the Soviet envoy's dislike and that he was now regarded in Moscow as an enemy of the Soviet Union. The Observer declared that it was realized that the Moscow exchange of diplomatic envoys with King Victor Emmanuel and Pietro Badoglio might be regarded as a slap in the face for such men as Croce. But, said the journal, the attitude of the Italian left is regarded in Moscow as a negligible factor when major political and military aspects of the Soviets' own policy are involved.

Continuing, the Observer stated that officially the Soviet decision to enter into direct diplomatic contact with Badoglio's government was taken in response to Badoglio's own request and that according to a Tass communique the request was made on March 7 and the Soviet reply was given on March 11. Significantly, the Observer said, "Clearly, no consultation with either London or Washington took place in these four days." The Observer said that it was believed that Badoglio did not make his request without previously sounding out Mr. Vyshynsky during his stay in Italy on the likely attitude of the Soviet Government.

Turning to the critical reception of

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

ARGENTINA FIGHTS INFLATION THREAT

Counter-Steps Include Control Of Prices, Rents; Gold Problem Unsolved

Special

LISBON, March 27.—Inflation is the problem now being studied by all competent and interested quarters in Argentina, writes the correspondent of the Spanish paper, Ya, in a report from Buenos Aires.

The Argentine Government, he writes, is paying the greatest attention to this danger and is taking measures which it considers necessary to counteract it. Undesired foreign capital is being kept away from the country, foreign credits are being nationalist, bank credits to persons are being given in restricted sums only, while domestic loans are being issued in order to relieve the banks.

Furthermore, the correspondent says, prices are being controlled and rents are placed on a stable basis. However, the gold problem has not been solved yet.

In this respect, the correspondent continues, two different views prevail among expert circles. One is to leave the gold reserves untouched in order to enable the country to show certain strength in the international money traffic and to preserve the buying capacity of the country for post-war days. The second view is to use the gold for paying public and private debts abroad and for buying machinery to strengthen the industry and transportation system. In conclusion, the correspondent quoted the La Nacion which said that the exports of the country must be particularly supported because it was more important to guarantee national labor which was an actual stabilizing factor than to wage a temporary war against inflation.

LINDBERGH FOR PRESIDENT

Special

LISBON, March 26.—Gerald L. K. Smith, leader of the America First Party, and his associates indicated their favor of Charles A. Lindbergh, famous aviator for president of the United States, according to a dispatch from Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Smith made this revelation when he appealed on Thursday before the City Council to support his application for the use of the municipal auditorium for a rally but the Council took no action as his request met some opposition.

COX'S BAZAAR RAID BY NIPPON PLANES ADMITTED BY FOES

Enemy Headquarters Reveals Japanese Entry Into India From Three Directions

25

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—Japanese Air Units attacked the airfield at Cox's Bazaar yesterday, headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in South-eastern Asia announced today, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

Furious battles are being raged between the anti-Axis troops and the Japanese Forces which penetrated into Indian territory after breaking through the Central Indo-Burma border from three directions.

According to a New Delhi report received here, the fighting on the firing line in the Central Indo-Burma border area has been further intensified.

The same dispatch added that a Unit of the Japanese Forces is said to have made a further advance locally.

Overcome All Difficulties

By R. INO and U. IIZUKA

Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE INDIAN FRONT, March 23.—With heavy knapsacks on our backs we followed the Japanese soldiers as they advanced onto Indian soil. The British army had already fled. A mudstrewn Union Jack laying on the ground presented mute testimony of the confusion and disorder which marked the enemy's hasty retreat in the face of the swift advance of the Japanese troops.

The mountain ranges covered by thick forests and the winding Chindwin River which hugged the long border line should have combined to present an impenetratable natural barrier. But the complacent enemy strategists did not take into serious consideration the determined fighting spirit of the Imperial troops who overcame all difficulties.

The feat of the Japanese soldiers becomes more amazing when it is recalled that in order to dispatch supplies and troops to the forces on the foremost front, the longest communication line in the annals of military history had to be maintained through the mountains and the jungle areas. Words alone fail to describe the toil and hardships which accompanied the building of this extended line.

Behind the brilliant success of the advance into India also lies the valorous fighting spirit manifested by the staunch troops of the Indian National Army. We cannot amply describe the emotions which moved each member of the Indian National Army when they advanced into India.

One Indian soldier who was suffering from malaria tenaciously stuck with his comrades in the march over mountains and through treacherous gorges inspired by his sole desire to set foot on the soil of his motherland.

When the Indian-Japanese Combined Forces entered India, one Japanese soldier came running up to the sick Indian trooper from the valley below. "This water is Indian water! Drink it," he exclaimed as he brought the water to the shaking lips of the Indian soldier.

"Does it taste good?" "Yes," the grateful trooper replied, too moved by emotion to speak further. No words escaped his lips but his sparkling eyes spoke volumes.

For the Indians, who have been yearning for complete emancipation for over 300 years, the long cherished day of freedom has dawned.

Indian Parties Showing Strong Resistance Against British Rule

27

Special

LISBON, March 27.—The advance of the Indian National Army and the Japanese Forces toward Assam has stiffened the resistence of the political parties in India against British rule, according to a report from New Delhi. The British-Indian Government had suffered no less than six defeats at the hands of the United Indian parties in the budget discussions. It was quite obvious that the opposition was directed not only against the existence of the Government itself.

AZAD HIND ADVANCE SPURS BRITISH END

Advance Into Indian Territory Will Have Great Effect on Populace, Says Sahay

By U. KOMATSU and R. KOUMI

Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, March 27.—Analyzing the far-reaching effects of the drive into India by the Imperial Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army upon the Indian masses militarily, politically and industrially, A. Sahay, Minister Without Portfolio of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and concurrently Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, declared that the prevailing conditions presaged the inevitable extinction of British influence in India and the eventual fall of the British Empire.

Mr. Sahay had been in exile in Japan for 20 years and is now directing the campaign for the liberation of his motherland on the Burma Front.

"The recent advance of the forces of liberation into Indian territory will have far-reaching effect on the independence movement within India," Mr. Sahay pointed out. He said that British influence would rapidly decline while independence movements would be phenomenally strengthened.

Mr. Sahay observed that politically, the radical elements and members of the non-violence movement would be forced to reconsider their attitude and methods of fighting in face of the fact that military strength has already liberated a part of their motherland.

"As for the Muslem League," Mr. Sahay continued, "some of the pro-British elements among the leaders of this faction may avail themselves of this opportunity to extend their influence but the majority of Mohammedans will rally around our standard. Anyway, it is an unmistakable fact that the recent drive of the Japanese and Azad Hind troops into India will cause considerable repercussions among the inhabitants of the liberated areas and on the leaders of all parties and the changed points of view of these leaders will eventually affect the general public."

Mr. Sahay declared that militarily, the advance would make more and more sepoys in the Anglo-Indian army join the forces of emancipation under the command of Commander-in-Chief Subhas Chandra Bose. He added, "this is not a piece of wishful thinking but purely logical observation."

Anti-British sentiment is gaining momentum among the Gurkha soldiers, the Indian leader pointed out, adding that the Sikhs have the glorious tradition of fighting against the British to the bitter end.

Referring to the economic significance of the Indian campaign, Mr.

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

Anti-Axis Supply Line in India Endangered By Japanese Advance, Admits Auchinleck

By Arrangement With the Asahi

LISBON, March 25.—Admitting the advance of the Japanese Forces into India, General Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in India, confessed that the British supply line is facing the imminent danger of being cut off and the front air bases isolated. Auchinleck's statement follows:

"Powerful Japanese units have crossed the Chindwin River and are advancing along the Imphal highway in Manipur Province. If we are unable to check this advance, our supply line will be cut off and our front air bases isolated."

Meanwhile, enemy war correspondents report that the Japanese have opened a large-scale offensive in the area between Tammu and Homalin, along the Chindwin River, as well as in the Chin Hills and Tidim region in the south.

In the Fukawng Valley area in the north, United States forces under the command of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell and Chungking troops are attacking Japanese positions, maintaining communications with paratroops, the enemy war scribes also reported.

The anti-Axis forces are mobilizing a large air force in the present operations, and because of the topographical features of Burma, they are using planes to transport supplies and troops. It is reported that an American officer named Philip Cochrane has been assigned by General Henry Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of anti-Axis air forces, to direct these aerial transportation operations.

OUR UNITS ADVANCE TO POINT 35 KM. EAST OF MANIPUR CAPITAL

Other Contingents Also Near Imphal; Foe's 20th and 23rd Divisions Routed

27

By U. IIZUKA and R. INO

Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST INDIAN FRONT, March 24.—Vanguards of the Unit of the Japanese Forces that crossed the Indo-Burmese border at dawn on March 19 reached a point 35 kilometers east of Imphal, capital of Manipur State, at 3 p.m. on March 22.

The same Unit succeeded in cutting off enemy communication routes in the rear at night the same day.

Meanwhile another Japanese contingent has advanced to a point 40 kilometers east of Imphal, rapidly perfecting the strategic formations for the capture of the enemy stronghold in concert with other comrade troops.

A closing-in unit which occupied a sector north of Tammu on March 22 has already effected contact with the mainstay of the ground units advancing northward along the Kabau Valley, on the Tammu-Palel highway, and has started its northward drive. These troops are continuing their rapid onslaughts against Imphal in hot pursuit of the enemy 20th and 23rd divisions operating in this sector.

Rapid Advance on Imphal

By S. HASEGAWA

Of the Military Press Corps

ON X X FRONT IN THE CENTRAL BURMA-INDIA BORDER, March 26.—Hoisting the Rising Sun and Tri-color flags together over the Burma-India border high in the sky, the annihilative battle fought by the Japanese-Indian joint troops against the 20th Division of the Anglo-Indian army is now entering its climax while the advance at Imphal has been continuing rapidly.

After effecting a successful bloodless crossing of the Chindwin River in the face of the enemy, and advancing swiftly toward the border line, vanguard units of the Imperial Japanese Forces in concert with the Indian National Army eventually succeeded in launching a stormy frontal penetration into the strategic border line on the central Indo-Burmese boundary at dawn of March 19. It was at 4 a.m.

With the Himalayan ranges in their view, troops of the Japanese-Indian Joint Army are now ceaselessly marching on toward the heart of India.

Under cover of the darkness of night on March 15, the Japanese and Indian National Army Units dared a dauntless surprise-attack crossing of the Chindwin River, the first defensive line of Burma. Succeeding in the bloodless crossing, our troops stormed over the enemy position of the Anglo-Indian 20th Division and without taking breath, continued their advance.

Giving hot chase to the routed 20th Division troops, who have lost their fighting spirit due to the annihilative blow delivered to the 17th Division in the Chin Hills area, the combined crack units of the Japanese and Indian Armies gallantly traversed the Myinthamin range, the barrier in the Arakan mountains.

At daybreak of March 19, the vanguard of the left wing of the Indian-Japanese Joint Forces occupied the border line, where the Rising Sun and Tri-color flags were hoisted together.

Rushing into Indian territory, the advance of our joint units has been continued. Wiping out the 17th Division in the Tonzan sector, an annihilative fighting is now being developed against the 20th Division and a part of the 23rd Division of the British-Indian army.

In close collaboration with the Japanese Units which broke through the Chin Hills area, the various units that traversed the Chindwin River are now adjusting their northward advance. Meanwhile the left wing units dashed across the border south of Tammu.

In these circumstances, the annihilative battle against the 20th Division is now about to reach its climax while the drive toward the Imphal basin is showing its speedy phase.

Enemy Division Wiped Out

By C. HOSHIYASU and K. HASHIMOTO

Of the Military Press Corps

AT AN X X BASE ON THE INDO-BURMESE BORDER, March 24.—The Anglo-Indian 17th Division of

(Continued on Page 2 Col. [illegible])

Press Comments

Monday, March 27

KUOMINTANG-COMMUNIST STRIFE

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The intensification of strife between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party is being reported of late again. The Chungking Government, immediately after the dissolution of the Comintern in May last year, attempted to exert pressure on the Chinese Communist Party and, establishing a special service organ in Sian, strenghtened its "special service" operations against the Party. Meanwhile, General Hu Tsung-nan's Army which had the duty of defending the Yellow River embankments, moved westward and encircled the Shensi-Kansu hinterland areas, carrying out bombardments against the Chinese Communists.

Moreover, the Eleventh Kuomintang Plenum held in autumn last year passed a resolution against the Chinese Communist Party. Pointing out that the Communist Party, despite the Chungking Government's generous and lenient attitude taken toward it, had not mended its ways but was taking subversive steps to endanger the State, the Plenum demanded that the Party reconsider its mistaken steps and abide by its pledges made to the Chungking Government.

The Chinese Communist Party, on the other hand, had one of its leaders, Chou En-lai, on the occasion of the memorial services held recently in honor of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, present a five-point demand to Chungking. This demand called for Chungking's recognition of the rightful status of the Chinese Communist Party; Chungking's recognition also of both the Chinese Communists' hinterland area government and their local governments; Chungking's recognition of the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army; Chungking's readiness to render assistance to the bolstering of the New Fourth Army, and Chungking's immediate lifting of the blockade against the Communists' hinterland areas.

Thus the strife between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party is continuing most furiously.

The Chinese Communist Party's logic and its practice and those of the Kuomintang are diametrically opposed to each other, thus the strife between the two parties is only natural, but the fact remains that the Chungking regime cannot take decisive steps to carry out a punitive expedition against the Chinese Communists. For this, there are two main reasons. One is the fact that America and Britain, believing that a complete break between the Kuomintang and Communists would be tantamount to Chungking's departure from the anti-Axis camp, had demanded that Chungking should make efforts to adjust the relations between the Kuomintang and Communists. At the Cairo conference, they urged Chiang Kai-shek to shake hands with the Communist Party with the re-opening of the Burma Road and more lend-lease supplies as the baits. The second reason is that without the assistance of the Chinese Communist Party, Chungking cannot fight Japan.

So long as the War of Greater East Asia lasts, a complete break between the two regimes would be unthinkable for these two reasons. However, it is obvious that the strife between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party will become intensified and that it will prove a serious blow to Chungking's fighting power as the war is prolonged.

Our Units Advance To Point 35 Km. East Of Manipur Capital

(Continued From Page 1)

the neighborhood of Tonzan and planning an counter-offensive on Burma via the Chin Hills, has been wiped out with the fall of its stronghold.

Crack units of the Japanese that reduced the advance guard fortress of the enemy on March 16, pushed northward at a terrific pace over the main highway and attacked the enemy position 30 kilometers south of Tonzan. Meanwhile, part of the Japanese who made a detour east of Tidim subjected the enemy position at Tidim to razing artillery and rifle fires from a point about seven kilometers east of Tidim. The various forces which completed the capture of Tonzan, north of Tidim, on March 20, cut off the enemy's retreat and intercepted at various points the enemy that was attempting to flee and are now closing in the enemy, 10,000 strong, infesting upon them in an iron ring of encirclement.

On March 21 the Japanese broke through the main fortress of the enemy by a gallant night attack. Breathlessly pursuing the panic-stricken enemy, the Japanese caused the enemy dead to pile up in short order and poured irresistibly into Tidim and on March 22 finally reduced the position. At present they are engaged in mopping-up operations in the near-by jungle against the fleeing remnants of the routed enemy force.

As the place was the main seat of the 17th Division, it is expected that the trophy in motorized guns, light and heavy machine guns and ammunition will amount to something tremendous.

Thus in a short space of 15 days since the operations to encircle the enemy were launched on March 8, a large force of 10,000 has been put to the rout. The morale of the Japanese and Indians having accomplished the feat is at its height. The enemy in the wake of the Sinzeiwwa tragedy has enacted another tragedy in the Chin Hills area. The Japanese are moving to produce a third and fourth tragedies for the enemy. The leaders of anti-Axis camp are now, no doubt, being racked by exasperation and anxiety.

Palestine on Verge Of General Revolt By Jew Population

(Continued From Page 1)

Friday night, including six British policemen and one Jew, a report from Beirut disclosed.

Two British policemen were killed instantaneously while two succumbed from wounds suffered when a bomb exploded at the Jaffa police headquarters. Furthermore, Jewish terrorists attacked the Jerusalem police headquarters with automatic pistols.

Reich Forces Fight Soviet Tank Units In Furious Battle

(Continued From Page 1)

able fire hail in the last hours, some nine to ten Soviet rifle divisions and two tank brigades stormed the German lines on Saturday noon. Wave upon wave of the enemy attacked the German line of defense in the forefield of which heavy fighting raged all day long.

The correspondent said that although the Soviets attacked with the support of some 180 tanks they failed to penetrate the German lines. Three local dents were ironed out in immediate counter-thrusts and heavy losses were inflicted on the attackers, while one Soviet group was encircled and annihilated in hand-to-hand fighting. In the afternoon, the Soviets finally ceased fighting and retreated with their badly decimated rifle divisions from the front.

Southeast of Vitebsk, the Soviets were not able to continue their attacks as a result of the heavy losses suffered during the previous days, he declared. A German infantry formation successfully carried out local enterprises and ironed out a dent made by the enemy in the heavy defense fighting the day before. On the same day, German shock troops conquered a height position which they held against heavy attacks by superior enemy forces.

Strong formations of German planes raided the enemy formations, and 32 motor sledges laden with war material and troops were destroyed.

During a systematic attack against the Murman railway line, a transport train of the Soviets was completely wrecked, two others heavily damaged and the tracks of the railway line were destroyed to a large extent. Also some 28 Soviet planes were shot down.

Independent Stand Shown by Moscow

(Continued From Page 1)

the Moscow move in London and Washington, the Observer said that so far it had brought no official or semi-official comment from Moscow but that "it seems pretty certain that British and American criticisms caused some surprise in the Soviet Foreign Office" because the Soviets believed although they had not consulted their allies on recognizing Badoglio they were nevertheless acting in harmony with the real anti-Axis political strategy. The Observer pointed out that the British and American Governments, unlike their representatives in Italy, had not favored the claims of Croce and Sforza and that the Soviet Government acted after British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's firm statement in the Commons in favor of Badoglio.

ANDAMANS CAPTURE BY JAPAN STRESSED

Nippon's Asia for Asiatics Policy Proved in Her Promise to Transfer Islands

Special

UNDISCLOSED PLACE IN BURMA, March 26.—On the eve of the second anniversary of the occupation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands by the Imperial Japanese Forces, Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Raju, personal physician to the Netaji, who visited the islands last year, significantly pointed out that the promised handing of the islands in the Bay of Bengal to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind was the eradication of British imperialism from former British soil, of which the latest milestone is the entry of the Azad Hind Fauj into Indian soil.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raju said that it was the greatest surprise of all when Prime Minister Hideki Tojo at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations declared that the Japanese Government was handing over the Andaman and Nicobar islands to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind because there was no inkling that Japan had reached such a decision.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raju continued that actually these islands had been occupied solely through the might of the Imperial Japanese Forces and, as a matter of fact, the Indian National Army at the time did not play a vital role in the recapture of the islands but could only extend moral support and moral sympathy. Like any victorious nation, he said, Japan could have retained possession of the islands, but she did not do so in accordance with the policy Prime Minister Tojo so often proclaimed, that Asia belongs to the Asiatics, and equality and justice will be the basis of East Asia.

The Lieutenant-Colonel continued: "In her pledge to transfer the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Japan gave immediate manifestation of her principles and gave concrete shape to her ideals. If any more East Asiatics, particularly the Indians, had some doubt as to the sincerity of Japan, those people do not now exist for Japan's action has dispelled all misgivings."

He added that while the anti-Axis was busily discussing the modification of the Atlantic Charter and its application on various peoples, Prime Minister Tojo's statement on East Asia already laid foundation of a Greater Asia based on the principle contained in the Greater East Asia Declaration—the Pacific Charter. While vague deceptive talks were going on among the anti-Axis nations, there were actual realities taking shape in East Asia, he declared.

The promised transfer of the Andamans and Nicobars, Lieutenant-Colonel Raju said, is only one event in the series of generous, broad-minded gestures shown by Japan. He said, "And by this generous offer, Japan earned undying gratitude of the whole Indian people and laid foundation for lasting unity between the two great nations. As Netaji Bose pointed out so often, Japan offered her hand of help to us in our darkest period and we are grateful for that. Completely free independent India will reciprocate with gratitude."

Visited Islands

The Netaji's physician revealed that he had a golden opportunity to accompany Netaji Bose on his visit on December 19 of last year to the islands and "the scenes I witnessed were scenes of joy and enthusiasm which surpassed description."

"Naturally," he said, "the Netaji and the rest of us were elated to have the pleasure of setting foot on our own free trritory." He recalled that the whole Islands were bedecked with tricolor flags. There no longer was the atmosphere of tyranny and oppression; the Islands were no longer a place for convicts, criminals and political exiles. He said because of Japan's actions, the whole Islands' 20,000 peoples were breathing a free pure atmosphere of love and freedom with a sense of honor. The central jail was closed because it was no longer necessary, he said. The party stayed at the palatial mansion of the former chief commissioner on Ross Island. The tricolor Congress flag flew from the very flagpole where the Union Jack used to be hoisted. He said Netaji Bose on witnessing the scene, momentarily was lost in emotion.

Lieutenant-General Raju said, "I could picture what was passing in the Netaji's mind. He must have had visions of tricolor flags fluttering at every nook and corner of new India."

Recently, he said, they had news that the civil commissioner for the islands had been appointed by the Provisional Government and civil administration was going on very satisfactorily.

Example of Mutual Trust

Speaking of his trip to the islands, Lieutenant-Colonel Raju said, "As we left the islands we felt supremely happy, knowing full well the strategic importance of the islands and their defenses, at the thought that Japan so completely trusted us." He added, "This is another example of mutual trust and perfect cooperation. As I reflect these great events which happened only a short time ago, news of even brighter events taking place had been received. Only a few days ago the Indian National Army with its powerful ally, Japan, broke through the enemy defenses on the Indo-Burmese border and is now rapidly advancing. This great event sent a thrill of joy through everyone in East Asia. Significant also is the fact that Prime Minister Tojo took occasion to announce that every inch of liberated territory would be placed in the hands of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. If any more proof is necessary this is yet more proof of Japanese sincerity manifested so prominently in the handing over of the Andamans and Nicobars."

Lieutenant-Colonel Raju concluded, "The handing over of the Andamans and Nicobars to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and the entry of the Indian troops into India soil are big milestones in the chain of historic events which ultimately will see the British swept out of India and completely free India for the Indians and the realization of the high ideals contained in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 26

On the lower Ukrainian Bug River several enemy thrusts and attempts to cross the river were frustrated.

On the front between Pervomaisk and east of Brody, our troops are engaged in heavy defensive fighting in the course of which the towns of Balti and Proskurov were evacuated.

At Tarnopol, a German tank formation in a powerful counter-thrust destroyed 25 enemy guns. During the successful defense fighting south of the Pripjet marshes, Reserve Major Strobel, Commander of an artillery Regiment, was cited for outstanding bravery.

Between the Dnjepr and Chaussy, the Soviets after a strong artillery preparation launched an attack with several rifle divisions and tank formations but our troops achieved a complete defensive success. Local dents were ironed out in gallant counter-thrusts and the enemy groups which had broken in were annihilated in hand-to-hand fighting.

Southwest of Vitebsk, the Soviets made only local and vain attacks owing to the severe losses suffered by them during the previous days.

In the far north, the enemy attacks in the Kandalaksha sector were repulsed.

In Italy at Cassino, strong enemy shock troops, supported by artillery, were repulsed with heavy losses. Shock troop and reconnaissance activity are only reported from the remaining front sectors.

Some enemy intruder planes flew over western Germany and the area of Berlin last night.

CHINESE REDS MOPPED-UP

Gen. Li Cooperates With Nippon Forces in Campaign

Domei

TSINGTAO, March 26.—Since joining the Nanking army on March 25 of last year, General Li Wen-li has been cooperating with the Imperial Japanese Forces in mopping up Chinese Communist troops and in the past one year, the troops under his command obtained the following results:

Enemy bodies found, 2,238; prisoners taken, 1,040; enemy equipment destroyed, three arsenals and six provision warehouses; principal Trophies captured, 52 light machine guns, 1,560 rifles, four trench mortars, 62 pistols, 13,120 hands grenades, and other materials.

ESCAPED TIGERESS KILLED

Shot to Death in Shonan Outskirts By Japanese Seamen

Domei

SHONAN, March 27.—The tigeress which broke loose from the circus at the Yamato Amusement Ground in the outskirts of Shonan on March 1 was finally shot to death by Japanese seamen on March 22.

Ever since the animal escaped, constant search had been conducted with the cooperation of Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, Supreme Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration, but 22 days had elapsed in vain before it was found roaming about the Amusement Ground on the morning of March 22. It was immediately encircled by Japanese seamen and policemen and was instantly killed.

More Items Given Back

Domei

HSUCHOW, March 27.—The Hsuchow Jih Pao and 97 other items of former Chungking property in Hwaihai Province were transferred with due ceremony yesterday by the Japanese Army authorities to the Chinese at the Hwaihai Provincial Government offices here.

ANGLO-U.S. RIVALRY IN INDIA GETS KEEN

Crisis Nears as Nippon Drive Widens Rift Between Stilwell and Mountbatten

By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON BURMA FRONT, March 24.—Rivalry between a United States seeking to encroach upon British rights and interests in India and a Britain determined to hold India to the last ditch is steadily intensifying, and the antagonism is likely to assume serious proportions, especially over the strategic blunders recently made by the anti-Axis command in he Indo-Burmese border campaign.

General Roberts Cassell, former commander of the British army in India, once said in regard to the defense of India:

"To lose Malaya means a threat to Burma, and the reduction of Burma by the enemy means a pistol pointed at the heart of India. We must not yield Burma to the enemy. That country is the advance guard position of India."

This Burma has long been occupied by the Japanese and now is serving as an advance base for the Indian offensive.

How to defend India now is the most serious problem before Britain. In transferring the task of defending the Indo-Burmese border region to the anti-Axis Southeast Asia command on December 13 last year, General Claude J. E. Auchinleck, commander-in-chief of the British army in India, said:

"The defense of the eastern border of India has become quite solid compared with what it was a year ago. Military establishments have been built in the face of every difficulty. The army has been trained in jungle warfare. The Japanese, however, have not come attacking, not because it is impossible to do so but because they must travel over narrow paths and must overcome many disadvantages. Yet they might come attacking. They might effect landings in the face of the enemy to throw India into panic."

Auchinleck, in broadcasting the possibility of a Japanese offensive on India, was clearly motivated by a desire to minimize the shock from an actual offensive launched by the Japanese, but the shock from the advance of the Japanese across the border is proving nonetheless severe on that account, with the Indian front extended for a full thousand and hundreds of kilometers along the Indo-Burmese border.

The British in throwing all their available strength into the Indo-Burmese border campaign have acted only in accordance with strategic common sense for the defense of India. But the supplementing of the Indo-Burmese front with American and Chungking troops in their over-anxiety to obtain results has only aggravated the political complications within the tripartite camp. It has even turned out to be a fatal bottleneck for Britain. The flimsy stuff making up the loudly-proclaimed Nimitz offensive by which the Burma route was to be reopened, the Americans in China supplied with aircraft and fuel, and Japan and the southern regions placed under a reign of American bombing terror has been torn apart by the Japanese break-through across the Indo-Burmese border.

Last year the enemy concentrated large forces north of the Chin Hills in an endeavor to counter-act the Japanese pressure on the border. Then the anti-Axis command for Southeast Asia was established and an American army headquarters set up in the Tinsukia area. Reinforcements were sent to the northern and southern extremities of the border region. Nothing, however, was done with the central border front. This was because of the difficulties in sending supplies to that area. The central front was cut off from the southern front by the Chin Hills and Arakan Mountains, while the northern end was cut off from Tinsukia by the range of hills branching off from the Patkai Mountains. The only means by which supplies could be sent to the central front was to ship them by the Bengal-Assam Railway. This way is much longer and far less favored than the northern front which enjoys communications both via the Brahmaputra River and the Bengal-Assam Railway. Moreover, the central front was divided between the Stilwell and Mountbatten commands and thus no unity in strategic planning could be established. Thus it constituted a serious bottleneck in the enemy's Burma counter-offensive campaign.

Into this bottleneck, a deep wedge has now been driven by the Indo-Japanese Combined Forces, cutting the Anglo-American forces in two, to the north and south. Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, deputy commander of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, is concentrating on the central front at the sacrifice of the Chungking troops because of the dfficulty in wresting back Burma and with a desire to "show up" Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia. The latter is concentrating on an attack on Burma via Akyab.

With the two commands unable to take concerted action, the Chungking forces in the Fukawng area and the Indo-British forces in the Bengal area have come to feel a deadly menace from the central border front. The Anglo-American front, which had been rudely shaken by the "tragedy of Sinzeiwwa," is now face to face with a serious problem on account of the Japanese advance across the central border. The antagonism between the Americans, seeking to seize British rights and interests in India on the strength of the Lend-Lease aid they are giving Britain and the British, determined to hold them is considered likely to come to a head with the approaching crisis in the defense of India.

Medical Congress Slated in Nanking, Shanghai in April

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 27.—The Third East Asia Medical Conference will be held in Nanking on April 25 and in Shanghai for three days, April 26, 27 and 28, with the attendance of medical experts from East Asiatic countries to review the progress of the medical world in East Asia. The Shanghai session will be held at the Aurore University. China will be officially represented by Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi, Lu Jun-chih, Director-General of the National Health Administration, and Yuan Chu-fun, Director of Public Health of the Shanghai Special Municipality, and various medical experts. It is recalled that following the founding of the East Asia Medical Association in 1942, two conferences have already been held in Tokyo.

BULGARIA ANGERED BY ATTACK ON SOFIA

Premier Scores Foe Who Raided Royal Castle; Ties With Reich Reaffirmed

Special

LISBON, March 27.—Bulgarian Premier Dobry Bojiloff, at the Anje session held on Saturday, voiced indignation against the Anglo-American air raid on Sofia Friday during which the royal castle of Vranya was practically destroyed, a report from Sofia disclosed.

The Premier declared that he was speaking on behalf of all the Sobranje deputies and the entire nation in condemning such methods of warfare.

He announced that Government officials and a delegation of members of Parliament, immediately after the all-clear signal, went to Vranya to express the sympathy of the Bulgarian people to the royal family.

Vranya castle, situated 11 kilometers from Sofia on the highway to Plovdiv, was built by Bulgarian architects and finished in 1914. The castle's park had been converted into botanical gardens by the former King, Ferdinand, with rare flowers from all parts of the globe and had the only torpical hothouse in the Balkans.

Meanwhile, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister declared before the Government majority which met during the week-end, that faithfulness to Germany was the only feasible policy for Bulgaria. He added that in this respect Bulgaria's attitude will remain unchanged.

He also declared that this policy would be observed in respect to Bulgaria's other allies. The Government majority immediately indorsed the Foreign Minister's statement.

Azad Hind Advance Spurs British End

(Continued From Page 1)

Sahay observed that Eastern India is the heart of the country's economic activities, two thirds of the enemy's armament industries being concentrated there. He said that the latest advance would deal a heavy blow to the industrial areas in Assam and Bengal Provinces.

Mr. Sahay predicted that in view of the critical situation, the British would frantically try to suppress the masses by force. "However," he confidently declared, "this will only whip up the anti-British sentiment of the Indian people and will eventually lead to the extermination of British influence in India and to the ruin of the British Empire."

U.S. Expanding Air Force

Special

LISBON, March 27.—Fighter and bomber strength on the Pacific Coast will be increased under the reorganization of the U.S. 4th Air force to meet the expanded requirements, Major-General William E. Lynd, commanding officer, announced today, according to San Francisco reports.

27

4 POWERS SHATTER UNITY OF AMERICAS

More Latin American Nations Back Argentina's Stand Against United States

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 26.—Declaring that the unity of the Americas has been broken by the decisions of Chile and Paraguay to join Argentina and Bolivia, the Observer correspondent in Washington reports that a showdown cannot long be avoided with the United States.

The correspondent asserts that U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull is in close touch with Alberto Guani, Uruguayan Chairman of the Hemisphere Defense Committee which organized the unified American Republics' policy of non-recognition of the new Bolivian Government. Hull's object is to start similar action toward the dissidents, says the Observer correspondent and goes on to say that Chile's move in recognizing the pro-German Farrel regime of Argentina was not taken after Washington's action.

Chile "jumped the gun," adds the paper and declares that the explanation generally offered is that Chile felt obliged to remain on good terms with her powerful neighbor because of her adverse economic situation.

According to the journal, the "Colonel's Clique" in Buenos Aires have threatened to stir up trouble in Chile if recognition was annulled. The paper asserts that the Chilean Ambassador to Argentina is regarded as a very close friend of General Edelmiro Farrell and that Paraguay may break away from the Pan-American bloc since that country is virtually dependent upon Argentina.

The Observer correspondent concludes that Argentina has thrown aside all pretense of loyalty to the Americas, stating that not until Farrell has interned Axis diplomats and other agents, terminated trade relations with the enemies of the anti-Axis Powers and expelled Axis spies, will Argentina be recognized.

Meanwhile, fears that the American refusal to recognize the Farrell regime may lead to a split in Pan-American solidarity were expressed in Washington, according to a report from the Daily Mail correspondent in that city.

The correspondent states as follows:

Already Chile has recognized the Farrell regime and consequently the reactions of Brazil and Uruguay are awaited with some anxiety. The Argentine cable and telephone facilities of the Prensa Unida, the Argentine subsidiary of the United Press of America have been withdrawn and the U.P. leased wire service between Buenos Aires and Montevideo has been indefinitely suspended.

Farrell said that the Argentine Government was determined to eradicate everything that might signify the remotest danger to continental security. He added that "energetic measures have already been taken regarding espionage activities."

Farrell also said that the war produced various difficulties for sister nations and that Argentine foodstuffs, fuel and raw materials constituted a problem. He said that the Government had a doubly hard task to pilot the country under the heavy load of past errors and deficiencies.

General Farrell went on to say that the country's military establishments did not constitute her political power and that they were only roused into action when the country's security was endangered through decomposition at the head of the Government.

CHURCHILL SIDESTEPS DEFEAT IN NORTH BURMA

Flatters Americans for Aid; Significantly Evades Atlantic Charter Issue

26

Special

LISBON, March 26.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in his first broadcast from England in 12 months to British and American people today, told them "victory will come," but he did not predict when, according to a dispatch from London.

Much of Churchill's speech is devoted to paying tribute to the anti-Axis Powers. Asserting "we have accepted American leadership in the Pacific," Churchill said, "It is possible that the war in the Pacific may progress more rapidly than was formerly thought possible."

Churchill stated that in England the American air force had now "definitely overtaken and outnumbered" the British, Churchill praised what he described as a "heroic struggle" by Jugoslav partisans under the leadership of Marshal Marshal Tito Brozovitch.

He asserted, "There is still much to be done in the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean but I do not doubt that the task will be finished in a good, workmanlike manner."

Significantly, Churchill refrained from touching upon the Atlantic Charter regarding which he stated last week that there must be new consultation among the principal anti-Axis Powers.

Coughlin to Make Speeches

Domei

GENEVA, March 27.—Great excitement is prevailing in Detroit, Michigan, because Father Coughlin, well-known Catholic priest, has decided to resume his isolationist speeches which he had suspended since Pearl Harbor, stated the Daily Mail. It said Coughlin declared that the United States is fighting for a "lost cause."

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ADVANCE INTO INDIA STRESSED BY PRESS

Present Campaign Endangers Nimitz' Pacific Strategy, Says Yomiuri-Hochi

The world significance of the crushing defeat of the British forces by the Japanese Army in the latest operations in Burma was featured in the editorials of the leading newspapers in Tokyo during the period from March 17 to 23. The march into India of the Azad Hind Army was also given prominence. Other topics of comment were: the problem of a second front in Europe, the bankruptcy of the strategy of the anti-Axis nations in the European theater of war, the paradox of President Roosevelt's policies and the mortification of Britain.

Regarding the Burma operations, the Asahi points out that the direct war results in Burma are of great importance and the vigorous activities of the Indian National Army and its whole-hearted cooperation with the Imperial Forces have inflicted a stupendous blow on the enemy. The paper believes that India has now been given a great opportunity for securing its coveted independence as a sequel to the present Burma campaign, and exhorts the Indian people to take advantage of the present occasion to gain complete independence.

In its two editorial comment, the Mainichi observes the existing muddled state of affairs in the anti-Axis camp, and states that the Anglo-Americans would not be able to defend India against the advancing Japanese and Indian armies. Regarding Subhas Chandra Bose's speech on March 21, the paper says that the people of Japan are satisfied with his statement.

The Yomiuri-Hochi also devotes two editorials to the effects of the advance of the Japanese and Indian armies into India upon the general war situation in East Asia. The paper points out the absolute incompetence of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten in conducting his much vaunted Burma campaign as well as the negative attitude of Britain in carrying out the Burma operation. The journal expects that the Japanese victory in the present campaign in the Indo-Burma border area will seriously affect the "Nimitz offensive" in the mid-Pacific area. Concerning the advance of the Indian National Army into India, the same paper states that it will be followed by further developments in India's efforts to secure independence. The paper sends the following message to Subhas Chandra Bose: "We are convinced that victory will smile only on those who dash along toward their final object."

Is Fatal Blow

The Tokyo Shimbun finds special significance in the fact that the Japanese and Indian armies have crossed the Indian border into Manipur, in Assam Province which is adjacent to Bengal—the Netaji's home province, in that this fact will prove a fatal blow to the enemy both politically and strategically. The journal predicts that the existing strife within the anti-Axis camp regarding the problem of command will be further aggravated because of the entry of the Japanese and Indian armies into Indian territory. "The feud between Mountbatten and Stilwell will be intensified," says the paper. The Tokyo Shimbun also takes up the recent rejection by the Indian Central Assembly of the budgetary estimate for the Governor-General's Executive Council, stating that such a rejection of a money bill is unprecedented in the financial history of any nation. This event is regarded by the journal as the opening of a real and determined attack by the Indian people on British rule in India and a sign of the wholesale retreat of the British Government-General.

The Jewish question in western Asia is taken up by the Tokyo Shimbun. After explaining the problem of establishing a Jewish state in Palestine and American imperialistic designs in western Asia, the paper contends that the object of the United States in carrying out its plans in Arab nations is not aimed against Britain, which, in the opinion of the paper, is treading a natural decline without any outside influence against it, but rather consists in making preparations for a new state of affairs in these countries after Britain's retreat from them.

The Yomiuri-Hochi points out the near approach of a strained war situation in Europe resulting from the latest developments in the Eastern Front. The same paper also declares that the proposed second front problem has its special significance not only as an Anglo-American offensive against Germany but also in respect to their political relations with the Soviet Union. The paper predicts that the advance of the Red Army along the Eastern Front will finally force the Anglo-Americans to make an attempt to invade Europe in spite of its disastrous sacrifices and for this reason, the second front will result in a great advantage to Germany. The journal is of the opinion that Germany will use reserves from the Eastern Front to counter the Anglo-American invasion forces. On the same problem, the Asahi points out that Germany is building a second line of fortifications in Western Europe in preparation against the proposed second front operation, and places confidence on Germany's military prowess which will result in a glorious victory for her.

A Delicate Situation

Regarding the political offensives of the Soviet Union, the Tokyo Shimbun takes up the question regarding the formation of a communist party in Egypt and the political moves of the Soviet Union in connection with the Badoglio, Tito and other regimes, and says: "The counter-steps that will be taken by the Anglo-American nations against the Soviet operations together with the problem of the communist parties make this delicate situation all the more delicate." The Mainichi also takes up the same Soviet political offensives toward the various exile regimes along the Mediterranean basin. The paper concludes by saying: "It may happen that the territory which the Anglo-Americans have secured by shedding the blood of their soldiers will fall into Soviet hands, but it may be said that that will be nothing compared with the stupendous sacrifices made by the Soviet Union in the war against Germany imposed by the Anglo-Americans."

The Asahi takes up the United States strategy in the Pacific which is based on the cooperation of Chungking. The paper also points out the paradox of American reliance on Chungking and its criticism of the same regime for its failure to carry out any effective offensive against Japan. The paper predicts that the more the United States expects from Chungking, the more proud and haughty will be the attitude of the latter toward the United States with the result that it will absolutely refuse to obey American commands. "Thus, the Nimitz strategy will vanish like an empty dream," concludes the journal.

The Tokyo Shimbun points out that the fundamental strategy of the Anglo-Americans for war in Europe is to utilize anti-Axis nations on the European Continent, themselves paying little or no sacrifice but expecting the fruits of victory for themselves. "Such countries as Poland and France have been sacrificed upon the altar of the crafty of Anglo-American strategy," the journal declares. "Premier Josef Stalin who is a realistic and able statesman cannot be unaware of this crafty Anglo-American strategy," the paper asserted, adding, "the latest developments on the Eastern Front have resulted in the bankruptcy of the Anglo-American strategy in the European theater of war. Their failure to comply with the Soviet demand for the establishment of a second front and their insistence on blind bombing of German cities as an excuse will consolidate the Soviet claim for a greater voice in determining various political problems of Europe. If on the other hand, the Anglo-Americans desire to prevent such a claim of the Soviet Union, they will have to undertake a second front at great sacrifices."

Ridicules Roosevelt

In an editorial entitled "The Paradox of Roosevelt's Dilopmacy," the Tokyo Shimbun refers to the American policy of pressure on Spain, Argentina and Eire and declares that, while the United States is frantically engaged in carrying out its high-handed diplomatic policy, Britain is playing a crafty game of reaping profits for herself at the expenses of the United States. The paper says that "Roosevelt is not manipulating a diplomacy but a diplomacy is manipulating him," and points out the parodox of his policy of ending the war in a short period of time by making it a long-drawn out affair.

In another editorial, the Tokyo Shimbun comments on the American outrages in Australia, Britain, Chungking, North Africa, and South Italy committed by American soldiers who are sent to these countries, and the keen denunciation of their acts by the peoples of these nations. Referring to the support given by the American press for the blind bombing of the Vatican, the paper declares that their support reveals the inherent vandalism of the American nation which does not question the nature of the means employed to attain an end.

The Asahi comments on Britain's present predicament in its relations with both the United States and the Soviet Union before which she must hold herself in complete submission This, the paper says, has resulted from Britain's crafty diplomatic policy of letting others fight for her own interests. "The only way Britain can save itself from its present precarious position," the journal says, "is to give up this wily policy and carry on actual fighting by its own power without relying on others and, as the first step toward the realization of this policy, it should undertake a second front landing on Europe."

Prime Minister Tojo Sends Army Uniforms To General Li Shou-hsin as Sign of Amity

As a symbol of the warm friendship existing between Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and General Li Shou-hsin, Commander-in-Chief of the Inner Mongol Army who is now in Peking to attend the conference of the military leaders of North China and Mengchiang, Prime Minister Tojo sent the Mongolian general winter and summer army uniforms on March 23, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The friendship between the two men dates back to 1935 when Prime Minister Tojo, then Lieutenant-General, was in command of a Kwantung army unit. It was at this time that the 29th Army under Sung Che-yuan attempted to break into Jehol Province across the Great Wall. The Kwantung Army was forced to dispatch troops in defense. General Li Shou-hsin was then in charge of the Eastern Chahar defense forces in Talun, shouldering the responsibility of maintaining peace and order in western Manchuria. It was here amid the smoke and din of battle that the foundations of a lasting friendship were laid between Prime Minister Tojo and General Li Shou-hsin, on whose shoulders now rests the vital task of guarding the northern defenses of new-born Mengchiang.

The whole-hearted cooperation given the Japanese troops by the Mongolian Forces which were determined to defend East Asia, was an irrefutable indication of the attitude of all Mengchiang. General Li Shou-hsin later assumed the Vice-Chairmanship of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, concurrently with his post as Commander-in-Chief of the Mengchiang Forces, and is now vigorously assisting Prince Teh in the construction of Greater Mengchiang.

Though General Tojo's duties were manifold after he became Prime Minister of Japan and Chief of the Army General Staff, he still found time to write letters of encouragement and gratitude to the Mongolian general for his efforts toward the fulfillment of Mengchiang's mission in the new world order.

General Li Shou-hsin, belying his 53 years by his robust health, spoke as follows in regard to his friendship with Prime Minister Tojo.

"The warm, human traits of Prime Minister Tojo's character have always touched me deeply. Moreover, I have been profoundly moved by the fact that ten years have not brought the slightest change in the closeness of our friendship. Prime Minister Tojo writes to me quite frequently. At times I feel a little apologetic that Prime Minister Tojo remembers me amid all his myriad duties.

"I have just received a winter and a summer army uniform from him. Wearing these unforms I shall spur my horse over the wide Mongolian plains and fight for the cause of Greater East Asia. When I meet my end in Mengchiang, it will be in these uniforms sent me as a sincere manifestation of Prime Minister Tojo's deep friendship."

INDIAN HEAD MOVED BY TOJO'S PROMISE

Bose Replies to Prime Minister's Message; Is Set to Fight On to Victory

A telegraphic message of gratitude was received on Sunday by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo from Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, who is now at an undisclosed front-line base commanding the Azad Hind Fauj.

Prime Minister Tojo, sometime ago, sent a cordial cable to the Netaji congratulating the Indian National Army on its successful drive toward the Indo-Burmese border and reaffirming Japan's determination to extend every possible assistance to the Netaji's army of liberation until it has achieved its long-cherished aspiration of freeing the Indian people from British shackles.

Commander-in-Chief Bose's acknowledgement read as follows:

"I have been profoundly moved by Your Excellency's cordial telegraphic message in which Your Excellency evinced satisfaciton over the Indian National Army's advance toward our motherland. On behalf of the Indian people and the Indian National Army, I express my deep gratitude for Your Excellency's confirmation that Japan is ready and willing to accord us assistance for achieving the common objective of crushing our common enemies, America and Britain.

"I take this opportunity to express the determination of the Indian National Army to fight on until final victory has been won in close collaboration with the Imperial Japanese Army.

Subhas Chandra Bose
Head of the Provisional
Government of Azad
Hind and concurrently
War Minister."

55 WOMEN ARE ORDAINED AS PRIESTS AT KOYASAN

Ceremony Held at Kongobuji Temple; Now Taking Special Training Course

The ceremony to ordain 55 women to priesthood was solemnly observed at the Kongobuji Temple at Koyasan, Wakayama Prefecture, on Sunday. The newly-ordained women priests are wives of the priests who have been called to the colors or have volunteered to work at munitions factories, according to the Mainichi.

Koyasan formerly prohibited admittance to women, but in order to fill in the fast increasing vacancies it has discarded the old custom in favor of the innovation.

With the aim of qualifying themselves as priests, the new women priests are now taking a special training course. Starting from simple religious rites, they will gradually learn to perform priestly duties. It will be an epochal event in the history of Buddhism should anyone of them become a high priest.

STRIKE IN BRITAIN SPREADS

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 25.—The strike of British coal miners is expanding and today the coal miners who are out on strike in southern Yorkshire totalled 60,000 and the mines affected reached 40. In Doncaster also, 25,000 coal miners went out on strike, according to London reports.

The wage negotiation between strikers and mine owners is still being continued, but optimistic reports are current that by tonight some compromise would be reached.

East Asia Round-Up

Filipino Writers Graduate

Domei

MANILA, March 27.—The first group of 35 graduates of "Pasanayan Mga Manuhulat" (Institute for Writers), having completed their course in writing in the national language, received their diplomas at the graduation ceremony held at the Ministry of Education auditorium on March 25.

Technical College Opening

Special

BANDOENG, March 27.—With the opening of the Bandoeng Technical College on April 1, Java will have two colleges, the other being the Djakarta Medical College. The new technical college will provide regular and vocational courses in engineering, architecture, mechanics and applied chemistry.

To Repair Highways

Domei

MANILA, March 25.—Responding to the Compulsory Agricultural Ordinance recently enacted by the Philippine Government and to the abolition of Sunday holidays by the Japanese residents here, the Overseas Chinese Association has decided to launch a volunteer labor movement by repairing highways.

High School Opens

Special

MANILA, March 27.—The Labon High School has been opened at Orani, Bataan Province. There are now 43 elementary schools with 11 more slated to open shortly in the province.

Nippon Association Decided

Domei

LEGASPI, March 27.—The Southern Luzon Japanese Association will be inaugurated here sometime in April with Masanobu Ishiguro as its first president.

More Return Home

Domei

MANILA, March 27.—Major Leon Guinto revealed that an additional 375 provincial residents returned to their homes during the week ending March 19, in line with the city depopulation plan. This raises the total number of people who have left the capital since January 1 to 2,940. Sixty-four released war-prisoners were included in the latest exodus.

Women's Association Set

Special

SHONAN, March 27.—Miss Tengku Fatimah Abdullah, who was recently commended by Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, will be the president of the Malai Women's Association which will be shortly formed here.

May Invest Funds

Domei

MANILA, March 27.—Building and loan associations may invest funds issued or guaranteed by the Republic, following the issuance of Ordinance No. 10 by the President on March 24.

Closing Dance Halls

Domei

PEKING, March 27.—The Peking Municipal Government has decided to close all dance halls from April 8, to comply with the ardent request of students here. The manpower spared by the amusement houses will be used in the industrial fields.

Wooden Ship Launched

Special

SHANGHAI, March 27.—The first wooden ship constructed in Central China was launched here on March 25. Named Toa Maru, it was built by Chinese workers under Japanese supervision and will enter active service shortly. The second and third vessels will also be launched soon.

Horse Show Held

Domei

MANILA, March 27.—The first series of horse shows took place here yesterday at the Espana Extension under the sponsorship of the Bureau of Animal Industry with the cooperation of the Office of the Mayor and the Horse Owners' Association.

TRANSLATES NIPPON LAW

Work Completed by Hung of Chinese Embassy Here

Credit for the first complete Chinese translation of the compendium of the Japanese law goes to Hung Teh-mow, 39, secretary of the Chinese Embassy in Japan, who has just accomplished this remarkable project, according to the Asahi.

Hung's massive pile of manuscripts which measured up to his chest has been dispatched to Tientsin for publication.

The translator came to Japan from his native town of Yangchow in 1924 and entered the Law Department of Nihon University, Tokyo. He has been a resident in this country for eight years. In May of last year, he was appointed as secretary to the Embassy.

ADVANCE INTO INDIA FETED BY CEYLONESE IN SHONAN

Graduates From Azad Hind School Speak at Rally; See Victory Ahead

Domei

SHONAN, March 25.—The advance of the Indian National Army into India was celebrated today by the Ceylonese here who held a rally at 6 p.m. at the Shonan branch of the Indian Independence League.

The principal speaker of the evening was the representative of the head of the Penang branch of the league. Other speakers included a number of Ceylonese youths who were graduated from the Azad School on Thursday and are now preparing to go to the front.

Each speaker in glowing terms spoke of the successes of the Indian National Army and stressed that the crown of victory would fall into the Indian's hands in the near future.

The young men of Ceylon are keenly interested in the movement to free India from British rule. Their attitude to Indian independence recently moved Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, to set up a Ceylon department in the Indian Independence League.

Domei

CANTON, March 25.—The Federal Legislature which has been meeting at New Delhi for some time will be extended to April 5 as there are many bills remaining to be attended to, according to a broadcast from India. The session originally was scheduled to be closed on March 25.

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Acknowledgment

I deeply appreciate condolences given on the death of my father, Tomokazu Hori, and also at the funeral services.

March 27, 1944

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1944

A Further Retreat From the Atlantic Charter

A few disillusioned liberals in England may deplore their government's abandonment of the Atlantic Charter, but there is no question but that Churchill and his ruling clique are not to be deterred. For it is apparent that whatever might be the views of the trustful souls who took the Atlantic Charter at its face value, the British Government itself never took seriously the ideals which it so insincerely pretended to advocate in this propagandistic device of sheer expediency. Not only has Churchill hedged his commitments regarding the Atlantic Charter with numerous reservations from the very beginning, but recently he has been making it clearer than ever that he refuses to be bound by its terms in his plans for the future. What these plans are he refuses to explain; he remains as ever the inveterate opportunist intent upon advancing Britain's self-centered ambitions by whatever means avail themselves at the moment regardless of principles or ideals.

Proof of this attitude of Churchill's government is to be seen in the recent peremptory refusal to permit the validity of the Atlantic Charter to be examined in the Parliament. Notwithstanding the prickings of a troubled conscience among the more idealistic portions of the British public, notwithstanding the censures leveled at him by such journals as The Observer, Churchill steadfastly adheres to his course of proclaiming one thing and blithely doing the opposite.

The latest example is the editorial which appeared last week in the London Times entitled "The Interpretation of the Atlantic Charter," obviously inspired by the Government to defend Churchill's attitude. Insisting that diplomatic policies as well as national domestic policies cannot be restricted by the enunciation and application of general principles, The Times holds that the general principles of the Atlantic Charter must be made to conform to the necessities of actual politics or else the Charter will be washed away entirely by the changes in the international situation. This is but another way of saying that so-called "changes in the international situation" call for such a drastic overhauling of the application of the Atlantic Charter as to result in its virtual nullification. Such a view no doubt indicates the intention of the British Government.

When Britain was in need of popular support, she had no compunctions about proclaiming lofty moral aims in such instruments as the Atlantic Charter. But the Charter having served its purpose of deluding the unsuspecting, Britain now shows no hesitancy in arguing the necessity of virtually scrapping the Charter. Such is the moral position of Britain—hollow, insincere, hypocritical, and opportunistic.

The only possible conclusion is that Britain has no war aims which conform to any standard of morality or justice. For her the present war is simply a war of expediency to salvage and if possible to extend her ill-gotten power by any means at hand. For the profit of Albion her plighted word means nothing. Other nations exist only for her convenience, to be tricked and utilized and then cast aside. The few idealists among her own people can toss conscience-stricken in vain; the government goes ruthlessly forward in pursuit of its selfish ambitions by fair means or foul. Is it any wonder that the thinking portions of the world, the righteous sections of mankind, are convinced that there can be no peace and justice in this world until the British Government which men like Churchill represent is crushed beyond any hope of inflicting its sins upon endangered civilized society!

Another Plight of the British

Utter lack of equilibrium between ambition and the power indispensable for the realization of that ambition is creating one national predicament after another for Britain. And one such grave predicament with which Britain is confronted is her anticipated struggle against the United States for hegemony in the world of air traffic.

The current global war has amply demonstrated the amazing destructive capacity of the airplane. And judging from its remarkable military usefulness, its almost unlimited potential usefulness in the world of commerce and trade after the war is also self-evident. Inasmuch as both the Americans and the British are anticipating an inevitable trade war between their two countries in the postwar world, it is quite natural that they should be deeply concerned over the forthcoming competition for the control of the world's trunk air routes.

In this connection, a New York Times article dated October 10 last reflects America's strategy in the struggle for the attainment of aerial supremacy in the postwar world. According to this article, America is contemplating an organization of an air force composed of 25,000 planes as a part of an "international police force" after the war. The article also states that a plan for the establishment of 400,000 miles of air routes, both domestic and overseas, is under consideration by American industrialists and financiers. Furthermore, it is expected that by 1950 the United States will have about 500,000 planes of which 441,000 will be for personal use, 50,000 for military purposes, and 9,000 for commercial use.

It is estimated that there are more than 2,000 civilian airports in America today besides numerous military air bases. Needless to say, many of these military air bases will be converted to commercial use after the war. Moreover, the Idlewild Airport now under construction in the suburb of New York City is said to be the largest of its kind in the world. And it is understood that more airports suitable for giant flying boats will also be constructed in other large American cities.

Along with the progress of the preparations for the forthcoming competition, the argument for private as against governmental operation of the overseas air traffic is winning the support of the interested parties in America. It is said that the Civil Aeronautics Board, of which Assistant Secretary of State Adolf Berle is chairman, is decidedly in favor of private operation and that President Roosevelt also is understood to be of the opinion that America's postwar overseas air traffic should be left to private initiative as long as it is reasonably feasible. Consequently, as far as America is concerned, free competitive operation of the overseas air routes by various firms is likely to preclude monopolistic operation by any centralized single firm or organization.

Be that as it may, it is quite apparent that these gigantic American preparations are disturbing Britain's peace of mind. The British have to admit, much to their chagrin, the overwhelming superiority of the American aircraft industry. They are well aware that the United States has a large number of military air bases throughout the world and that these air bases are most likely to be converted into commercial airports after the war at their own expense. It is quite understandable, therefore, just why the British are opposed to "free competition" and are advocating "regulated competition" in the world of air traffic after the war.

Moreover, Britain's ambition to make herself second to none in the world of air traffic after the war needs no explanation. Although Britain's capacity for aircraft production today lags far behind that of America, it is said that the aircraft industry is the greatest of all the British industries. And it is understood that an Empire Air Traffic Conference was held in London in October last for the sole purpose of devising ways and means of achieving hegemony in the postwar international air traffic.

Although the proceedings of the three-day conference were not made public, it is said that Britain's postwar overseas air traffic policy was decided at the parley. It is Britain's contention that she must command greater influence than America in the postwar world of air traffic by virtue of her far-flung empire. And apparently Britain is determined to attain this objective by a stroke of diplomacy: first, by an international agreement, and second, by an inter-empire agreement.

It is understood that the British argument for "regulated competition" is intended to off-set Britain's inferior production capacity. By means of an international agreement, Britain expects to introduce a quota system in the allotment of international airways to interested Powers, thereby forestalling America's ambition for a monopolistic control of the world's air routes. And by means of an inter-empire agreement, Britain looks forward to her monopoly of inter-empire air routes.

However, the British intention is bound to encounter obstinate American ambition and influence. As the Daily Mail lamented on December 11 last, not only in Australia, New Zealand, and other British territories in the Southwest Pacific but also in Britain, Africa, and the British possessions in the Atlantic, America maintains numerous military air bases many of which are likely to be used for commercial purposes after the war. As a matter of fact, highly influential groups in America are now advocating that American sovereignty ought to extend to these places or that America should reserve her rights over these installations permanently. Thus Britain's precarious position is rendered still more precarious. Just how well Britain can meet the American challenge remains to be seen.

Construction of East Asia

Close Collaboration Between Japan and China Foremost Requisite for Realization of Ideal

By KAMEO OSHIO
Professor of Meiji University
(From the Kagaku Shicho)

The inhabitants of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region consist of the Asiatics of the Ural-Altaic and the Kwenlung stocks, the Malais of the southern region and the Indo-Aryans of India. Their racial composition is highly complex, their peoples having upheld their cultural heritage even under the control of Western exploiters. However, Japan has succeeded in maintaining her own national independence and her unified existence against the encroachments of Western imperialistic powers.

Is it possible to forge these heterogeneous racial elements into one powerful race?

Although it is said that consanguinity is not absolutely necessary for the formation of a race, it would be a task of stupendous difficulty to form a single people out of manifold and heterogeneous groups differing in language, religion and customs. To unite them into a race of common destiny in the matters of politics, economy, culture and social affairs would certainly be an insurmountable difficulty. The immediate need for the peoples of Greater East Asia is to consolidate their mutual relations in the direction of common community, with each retaining and developing its own respective cultures of ancestral heritage. Each nation of Greater East Asia should retain its own natural and cultural characteristic and at the same time cooperate with one another in the work of establishing common political, economic, cultural and social ties.

The truth is that the demand of a nation to live as an entity is instinctive and spontaneous in nature and is to be realized in its political and economic lives, the greatest aspiration being emancipation and independence. Many peoples in the Greater East Asia area have been so weak that they have been unable to bring about their emancipation by their own hands. Their only salvation lies in cooperation with some powerful neighbors.

Progress Will Be Made

As for the structure of the Common Prosperity area, there will be no amity nor emancipation nor independence, should some countries of the region coerce others to serve them by the exercise of superior force, for such measures will totally eliminate the possibility of mutual friendship. Under such a condition, the weaker will grind their teeth and vow their future revolt, and the result will be a perpetual strife which will eliminate any possibility of development. On the contrary, if mutual prosperity and assistance are assured to all in political, economic and social activities, and the functions and positions of all the members are adjusted properly, tremendous progress will be made in the course of time.

The relations among the peoples of Greater East Asia are one of the most important issues of the world today, for upon the solution of this question will hang the rise or decline of our Asiatic region and eventually will determine the future course of mankind. East Asia will attain complete conditions for its growth and prosperity when its component nations are enabled to exist in mutual cooperation with one another, each enjoying its sovereignty and independence, molested by none. Such a situation is assured by the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, and the 1,000,000,000 souls of Greater East Asia will soon come to the full realization that they should whole-heartedly cooperate with one another.

It was also stimulated by the First World War to a great extent, through the assertion by leaders that each nation should enjoy independence and that in order to gain that independence the imperialistic powers must be overthrown. Now, these two propositions in actual practice were liable to be misapplied, an example of which is furnished by China's movement. Sun Yat-sen wished to bring about the great unity of the world through Chinese independence. But some of his followers, deceived by Anglo-American machinations regarded Japan as an impediment to the realization of their objective. These Chinese leaders once decided to overthrow British imperialism and attained their object in the areas along the Yangtze River. But in the next moment, taken in by shrewd British diplomacy, they directed their weapons against Japan. Their policy culminated in the China Affair and their subsequent defeat by the Imperial Forces. They then turned to the Anglo-Americans for help, being unable to cope with the Japanese military power. This may be regarded as a diplomatic defeat of the Asiatic nations to the Anglo-Americans.

The second important problem of the national movement is bound up with ideological complications involved. The First World War was described by the Allies as a war to "make the world safe for democracy," and toward its close the new slogan of national self-determination was asserted. Though greatly influencing the leaders of the movement, it in reality tended to intensify opposition among different nations. The Communists seized this slogan to suit their own purposes, for they tried to stimulate a strife within a group in the name of national self-determination in their war of proletarians, with the purpose of placing the entire group under the control of the International Communist Party.

Based on Mutual Amity

Our collaboration with China is that based on mutual amity. It will be recalled that our present relations with her which began in the China Incident came to be embodied in the so-called Konoye Statement outlining our basic policy toward China. It was characterized by utmost fairness and mutual amity and later came to be embraced in the general scheme of construction of a new order in the Greater East Asia area.

The principle of national self-determination expounded by President Wilson at Versailles, proved one of the potent causes of the present World War through its reckless utilization by the Allies. Such a principle never brought any useful result upon minor nations created in the name of "self-determination," for they were mere tools in the hands of America and Britain. Therefore, the old notion of national individualism based upon democracy must be radically revised. We find examples of the futility of formal national independence based on such a principle of national self-determination in the case of many small states in Europe in the present war, who have never enjoyed their real freedom and whose existence has been wiped out by one bold stroke.

The close association of Japan and China as two powerful nations in East Asia must be based on their real existence, and it should be perpetuated on the basis of mutual assistance and cooperation. The Treaty of Alliance recently concluded between the two nations embodies this fundamental principle governing the relations of the two nations in a most concrete way. National emancipation which has been fervently desired by the Chinese people can only be secured through their cooperation with Japan along this line, for the emancipation and development of the two groups must be based upon their unmolested and voluntary collaboration, necessitated by their national existence. Its actual materialization will be possible only by keeping East Asia free from the pernicious influences of the Anglo-Americans who had long exploited these regions.

Nor should such relations be limited to Japan and China but extend to all the members of East Asia. Countries like Thailand, Burma and the Philippines, as well as Java, were long placed under the tyranny of the Anglo-Americans, whose military power they were unable to oppose. After the expulsion of the enemy from their countries, these peoples must solve their own problems—to find markets for their raw materials, develop their industries, and be responsible for their defense. The organization and development of the common prosperity area will find solution to these problems. By promoting their mutual economic relations, the structure of common prosperity and destiny can be consolidated. It is economy that unites the different peoples of East Asia and it is their organization that assures their emancipation. If the nations of the region enjoy their respective independence and lend their efforts in developing the collective structure of common destiny, they will be able to bring about perpetual harmony and prosperity.

JAPAN AS SEEN THROUGH CHINESE EYES

Impressed by Moral Integrity And Patriotism of People

(Editor's Note: Tang Kang-te, the author of the following article which appeared in the Chuo Koron, is a noted Chinese novelist in Shanghai who visited Japan several months ago.)

What I wish to set forth first of all is that both Japan and China are destined to share mutual cooperation in order to enjoy their national existence and prosperity, and that there exists a great highway of collaboration between the two Asiatic peoples. Such phrases as "the relations of the two wheels of a vehicle" or "the peoples of the same blood and culture" and the like have become familiar expressions through their constant use in describing the relations between Japan and China.

I was impressed by the geographical propinquity between the two nations when I made a recent trip from Shanghai to Nagasaki. It took our boat only 30 hours to complete the voyage. A country which we can reach in such a short time must be regarded as our neighbor.

In modern times States cannot remain isolated from one another; cannot close their doors to others. Nor can States move away in order to avoid association with others. Rather than being so foolish as to engage in perpetual strife with others, they must assure one another's welfare, peace, and common prosperity. For this purpose, they should show mutual respect to one another.

Cooperation between Japan and China is absolutely necessary; and there are ways to assure such mutual understanding. As in the case of individuals, it may come from various sources in common for both such as learning, principles and taste, or from their common fate such as their existence in the same area. Thus, Japan and China are bound to be friends, for they both live in East Asia.

Exchange of Ideas

Our political relations should be based on moral justice, and our economic relations may be promoted through the exercise of interexchange of goods produced by each, while the interflow of each other's learning, culture and arts is also quite important. Such activities are easy of actualization because of the existing facilities of communications and transportation. Treaties and contracts will not assure a permanent bond of friendship, if they are aimed at only enhancing their political and economic interests, for as soon as their policies clash, such agreements will be done away with and become a source of discord. If, on the other hand, their ties are based upon their mutual respect as nations, and on their common learning and culture, their friendly ties will prove perpetual even if their material interests may come to conflict with each other, for certainly the nations would find some methods of reconciliation and compromise in order to assure their continued stability of relationship.

The Joint Declaration issued by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations includes the principle of cultural enhancement. There has been established the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association for the purpose of promoting cultural relations between the two peoples. The efforts for interchange of the cultural elements of China are extensively carried on in Japan.

Much to Learn

My present visit to Japan offered me an excellent opportunity to know that there are many things that we can learn from the Japanese people. First, I wish to point to the moral integrity of Japanese statesmen. It goes without saying that a nation's rise or decline depends on the nature of its government. Where the government is honest, its people will always enjoy prosperity and well-being. But the good government is dependent on the virtue and capability of those who hold its reins.

The second good point is the intense patriotism of the Japanese. They exercise a strict discipline in their daily life such as never seen in China. Prices are duly regulated and rations are strictly observed by the masses. In China rich people lead an extravagant life, but in Japan the rich and poor alike are leading the same thrifty living. This is due to the fact that government in Japan is on the right track, so to speak, and the people possess an intense loyalty and feeling of responsibility toward the State.

Another excellent quality of the Japanese is their love for reading. I was simply amazed by the flood of publications in Japan.

Japan is our good friend and we must learn many things from her, so that we may one day become as great as she. We should not be over-reliant on Japanese goodwill and lie idly by. In the case of individuals, a person must cultivate his personality and virtues. The same holds true of States. We should truly make our utmost endeavors to become a good friend and ally of our worthy eastern neighbor.

Behind the Anglo-Saxon Mask

Enemy's Objective Is to Reduce Japan to Status of Third-Rate Country

By CHU SAITO
(From the Koron)

Is there any truth in the assertion heard in some quarters that America and Britain are devoid of war aims?

To believe that these enemy nations have no war aims or at least to imagine that they are dubious of their war purposes betrays an utter ignorance of the political, economic or cultural idiosyncrasies of the nations with which Japan is contending. If, on the other hand, such an erroneous view is held by those who are fully acquainted with the true character of the British Empire and with the history of the United States for the past 150 years or particularly with her diplomacy during the last fifty years, they run the risk of laying themselves open to the charge that they deliberately distort facts or that they even cast doubts on Japan's cause in the war. For if the enemy countries really lacked war aims and were innocent of any intention of provoking war, what justification had Japan for waging a war on which her very existence is at stake?

Japan Eager to Avert War

How eager Japan was to avert war can easily be gathered from concession after concession she made at the critical stage of the negotiations preceding the outbreak. She was most sincerely solicitous of peace throughout the parleys. Unfortunately, however, her exercise of great patience and indefatigable efforts in the cause of peace under very trying circumstances were wasted on America who showed herself entirely lacking in the spirit of conciliation. That country closed her eyes to the actualities of the situation in East Asia and persisted in applying an abstract and impracticable principle to it. She went so far as to insist on Japan's abandonment of the China Affair altogether and her virtual abrogation of the Tripartite Pact. Needless to say, it was because of her aggressive designs on Asia and her desire to eliminate Japan, whom she had always regarded as the sole obstacle in her way of satisfying her ambition, that America took up this unreasonable attitude. In the Imperial Rescript declaring war upon America and Britain, His Majesty the Emperor proclaims:—

"It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain."

It was the wickedness of the enemy countries who were bent on stifling and ruining Japan that made them force war on this country, compelling the latter to take up arms in self-defense. Herein clearly lie the war aims of Britain and America.

Indeed, the enemy countries have had a very inexorable and consistent war aim. Their object is to reduce Japan to the status of a third-rate country. The leaders of America and Britain made this objective perfectly clear at the Cairo Conference. They are conspiring to undermine Japan's national policy. President Roosevelt declared bombastically that Japan should be swept off the face of the earth. The entire atmosphere of America is now resounding with the malignant and savage cries: "Join the Navy, Kill the Japs!" and "Buy One Bond, Kill One Jap!"

Explained Japan's Stand

The Japanese statesmen who are honest themselves were prone to put as favorable a construction as possible on all evil actions taken by America and Britain in the past. The hostile deeds committed by them repeatedly against Japanese interests, covertly or overtly, in the Manchurian Incident and in the China Affair, were interpreted by them as due simply to their ignorance of Japan's true intentions. Acting on this belief, the Japanese Government was at great pains to explain to America and Britain how Japan was innocent of territorial designs on Manchuria and China. In its earnest desire to keep on terms with them, it protected Anglo-American rights and interests in China even at the sacrifice of strategical advantages. What Japan got in return for these sincere efforts to reach an understanding with them were, however, the hard pressure improperly exerted on her at the League of Nations, the Three-Power intervention at Kulanghsu, America's repudiation of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, her imposition of an embargo on the export of oil and scrap iron to Japan, and her action of freezing Japanese assets in her country.

It was by no means because of their lack of an understanding about Japan's true intentions that they took these hostile actions. On the contrary, they were perfectly well aware of Japan's true intentions and it was this knowledge that made them resolve firmly on the destruction of Japan. For they knew that Japan's policy of emancipating Asia from their tyrannical rule and creating a new order based on the common prosperity of all countries would prove the hardest blow to their ambition of establishing their sway over the world.

Invented Hypocritical Slogans

"Open Door," "Regard for territorial integrity," and "Non-interference in domestic affairs" were all hypocritical slogans invented by them with a view to making other countries serve their own selfish interests.

They are firmly resolved on the elimination of Japan, and it is easy to imagine how they intend to deal with Japan. They intend to reduce Japan to a state of absolute impotence, put her under shackles and restraints of all sorts and keep her in permanent servility.

The German people belong to the same white race as the Americans and Britons. They are equally Teutonic. Just stop to consider the kind of treatment which the Allies under the leadership of America and Britain meted out to the German people at the conclusion of the first World War!

Anglo-American peace propaganda deluded the innocent Germans then. They were led by this propaganda into the false belief that if they got rid of their leaders responsible for the war, they would be given an opportunity to conclude peace on an equal footing with America, Britain and France, that they would then not be called upon to cede an inch of German territory to the Allies and that they would have no need to pay a mark of indemnity.

In his speech in the American House of Representatives on February 18, 1918, President Wilson declared that all territorial readjustments must be made in due consideration of the interests of the peoples concerned, not according to arrangements between the victors and the vanquished, and that indemnities, annexations or any other penal exactions should be refrained from.

Deluded by Fair Words

Deluded by such fair words, the Germans deposed the Kaiser, overthrew his Government and then sued for peace. To the great chagrin of the German people, however, they found that for all they had done, their country was treated as a criminal in the court of Versailles. Germany was deprived of many of her rich and fertile territories. She was dispossessed of her basis of independence and was left to starve. She had all her property overseas confiscated and her colonial possessions divided up among the Allies. The reparation money of 14,000,000,000 gold marks was also levied on her to add to her already unbearable burdens and distress.

Moreover, her standing army was restricted to 100,000 strong. She was forbidden to possess heavy artillery and tanks, nor was she allowed to have an air force. Her navy was also ruthlessly curtailed to a size hardly sufficient to fulfil guard duty in the Baltic Sea.

The satellite States of Britain, France and America set up under the Versailles Treaty, such as Poland on the east and Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia on the south, which watched Germany on behalf of the Allies just as jailers did their convicts.

Insult to Germany

The Belgian troops were sent to occupy Berlin, the capital of Germany. Belgium was once invaded by the Germans, and consequently the Belgians held intense hatred towards Germany. In the Germans eyes, on the other hand, Belgium was a small and weak nation whom she had always looked down upon. It was, therefore, the greatest insult to the German nation that the Allies sent Belgian troops to occupy its capital.

Rhineland remained under Allied occupation for eighteen years, and the troops whom France put in occupation there were black soldiers from Senegal. Part of German territory was thus under occupation by these black troops for nearly twenty years, and during the interval, daughters of good German families in the territory were subjected to shameful treatment by these black soldiers.

Rhineland is now restored to German hands, though regrettable to note, with 600,000 half-breeds with African blood in their veins.

The German people have this grievous and tragic fact indelibly stamped on their minds. This tragedy is accountable partly for the fervidness with which Fuehrer Hitler advocates the purity of German blood.

How can America and Britain be called countries with any regard for justice and humanity after all they have done in the past and are now actually doing?